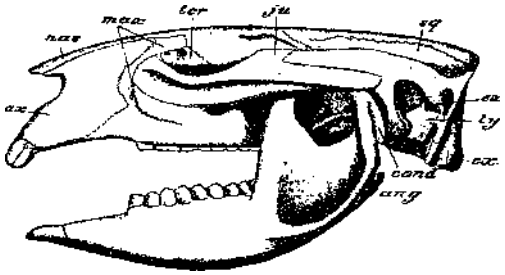
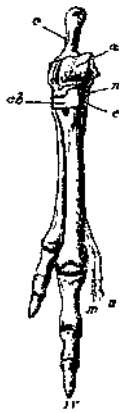
is one strong pair, with occasionally one or two rudimentary incisors.



FIG, 63.—Skull of Wombat *(Phascolomys wombat).* (Lateral view.) *ang,* Angular process ; *cond,* condyle of mandible ; *ext.aud,* opening of bony auditory rneatus ; *ex.oc,* exoccipital; *ju,* jugal j *lcr,* lacbrymal; *max,* maxilla j *nas,* nasal; *p.tnax,* premaxilla ; *sq,* squaincsal; *ty^* tympanic. (From Parker and Haswell's *Zoology.}*

The upper canines, if present, are not large. The molars are tuberculate or ridged. All Marsupials (except the Wombats) to some extent, and the Macropods especially, are characterised by the prolongation of the tubes of the dentine into the clear enamel. The significance of this fact is, however, lessened by the fact that the same penetration of the enamel by dentinal tubes occurs in the Jerboa, the Hyrax, and some Shrews. The feet have two syndactylous toes,[1] less marked in the "Wombats than in the Kangaroos and Phalangers.



foot of Kangaroo *(Macropus fannetti). a,* Astragalas ; *c,* calcaneuin ; eft, cuboid ; e³, ento-

This order is mainly Australian at the present day, using the term, of course in the " regional" sense (see p. 84); the only exception indeed to this statement is the occurrence of the genus *Caenolestes* in South Fra e4._Bones of right America. IB at it is now known that Diprotodont Marsupials formerly existed in the

same part of the world.

Fain. 1. Macropodidae.—This family contains the Kangaroos, Wallabies, Kat-Kangaroos, and Tree-Kangaroos. With the exception of *Xtendro-*

[1] Except in the South Am«ricau Diprotodonts.